

**Records of the U.S. House of Representatives**  
**RG.233.38.House**  
**38th Congress**

**Finding aid prepared by the Office of Art and Archives**  
**Office of the Clerk, U.S. House of Representatives**

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## Summary Information

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<b>Repository</b>	Center for Legislative Archives, National Archives and Records Administration
<b>Title</b>	House Records of the 38th Congress
<b>Date [inclusive]</b>	1863-1865
<b>Extent</b>	62.0 Linear feet
<b>Language</b>	English

## Administrative Information

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### Publication Information

Center for Legislative Archives, National Archives and Records Administration

### Conditions Governing Access note

The records are governed by Rule VII(3)b of the House Rules:

(b) (1) A record shall immediately be made available if it was previously made available for public use by the House or a committee or a subcommittee. (2) An investigative record that contains personal data relating to a specific living person (the disclosure of which would be an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy), an administrative record relating to personnel, or a record relating to a hearing that was closed under clause 2(g)(2) of rule XI shall be made available if it has been in existence for 50 years. (3) A record for which a time, schedule, or condition for availability is specified by order of the House shall be made available in accordance with that order. Except as otherwise provided by order of the House, a record of a committee for which a time, schedule, or condition for availability is specified by order of the committee (entered during the Congress in which the record is made or acquired by the committee) shall be made available in accordance with the order of the committee. (4) A record (other than a record referred to in subparagraph (1), (2), or (3)) shall be made available if it has been in existence for 30 years.

Records of Legislative Proceedings

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## Collection Inventory

### Records of Legislative Proceedings 1863-1865

#### Minute Book and Journals 1863-1865 1.0 Linear feet (3 volumes)

##### Scope and Contents note

The records include a minute book, 1st and 2d sessions (38A–A1); and legislative journal, 1st session (38A–A2) and 2d session (38A–A3).

#### Bills and Resolutions Originating in the House 1863-1865 12.0 Linear feet

##### Scope and Contents note

The bills and resolutions originating in the House include original House bills and bills upon which further action was taken (38A–B1); original House joint resolutions and joint resolutions upon which further action was taken (38A–B2); House simple resolutions, motions, and orders (38A–B3); and 7 volumes of engrossed House bills and resolutions (38A–B4).

##### Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group, except 38A–B3, which is arranged alphabetically by Congressman.

#### Bills and Resolutions Originating in the Senate and Considered in the House 1863-1865 0.58 Linear feet

##### Scope and Contents note

## Committees

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The bills and resolutions originating in the Senate and considered in the House include the following Senate bills (38A–C1) and Senate joint resolutions (38A–C2).

### Arrangement note

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

## Committees 1863-1865

Committee on Accounts 1863-1865

### Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Accounts was created on December 27, 1803, and was made a standing committee in 1805. Its jurisdiction covered all subjects "touching the expenditure of the contingent fund of the House, [and] the auditing and settling of all accounts which may be charged therein to the House." In addition, the committee was responsible for the accountability of officers of the House, the procurement of rooms for the use of House committees and for the Speaker, and for recommending and authorizing the employment of such persons as stenographers, reporters of debates, janitors, and clerks and staff assistants for committees, members and senators. The Committee on Accounts existed from 1803-1946, and later was incorporated into the Committee on House Administration.

Committee Papers 1863-1865

### Scope and Contents note

The committee reports and papers of the Committee on Accounts include a volume of minutes, 35th Congress, 2d session, to 39th Congress, 2d session (35A–D1.2).

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### Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1863-1865

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and documents referred to the Committee on Accounts include a claim of Charles B. Shirley (38A–G1.1).

#### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

### Committee on Agriculture 1863-1865

#### **Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Agriculture was created on May 3, 1820, to provide a forum for the interests of the large agricultural population of the country. The committee's jurisdiction includes adulteration of seeds, insect pests, and protection of birds and animals in forest reserves; agriculture generally; agricultural and industrial chemistry; agricultural colleges and experiment stations; agricultural economics and research; agricultural education extension services; agricultural production and marketing and stabilization of prices of agricultural products, and commodities (not including distribution outside of the United States); animal industry and diseases of animals; commodity exchanges; crop insurance and soil conservation; dairy industry; entomology and plant quarantine; extension of farm credit and farm security; inspection of livestock, poultry, meat products, and seafood and seafood products; and forestry in general and forest reserves other than those created from the public domain. The committee has oversight over the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

Committee Papers 1863-1865

**Committees**

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**Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Agriculture include a docket volume (38A–E2.1).

**Committee on Claims 1863-1865****Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Claims is one of the oldest standing committees in the House of Representatives. It was established on November 13, 1794, having been preceded by Select Committees on Claims. The committee was to consider all petitions and matters or things touching on claims and demands on the United States and report appropriations of money for payment of claims it had authorized. Originally the Committee on Claims had jurisdiction over Revolutionary War and land claims as well as pensions. In the years that followed, other committees were created to handle special types of claims such as war claims, pensions, and private land claims. Under the 1880 revised House Rules, subjects relating to "private and domestic claims and demands other than war claims against the United States" were to be referred to the Claims Committee. At the end of the 79th Congress the committee was abolished under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, and jurisdiction over the subjects that had formerly been referred to it was transferred either to the Judiciary Committee or the executive departments.

**Committee Papers 1863-1865****Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Claims include claims (38A–E3.1); two docket volumes, 37th Congress, 1st session, to 38th Congress, 2d session (37A–E2.3); a volume listing claims according to the date of the filing, 36th Congress, 1st session, to 38th Congress, 2d session (36A–D3.3); a volume of minutes including records from the 34th Congress, 1st session, to 39th Congress, 1st session (34A–D3.2); and a letter book, 35th Congress, 1st session, to 39th Congress, 2d session (35A–D3.4).

**Arrangement note**



## Committees

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The records are in chronological order within each group, except 38A-E3.1, which is arranged alphabetically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1863-1865

### **Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and documents referred to the Committee on Claims include claims (38A–G2.1).

### **Arrangement note**

The claims are arranged alphabetically by petitioner.

Committee on Commerce 1863-1865

### **Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Commerce was established in 1819 as a result of the split of the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures (1795-1819). The jurisdiction of the Committee on Commerce was regulation of both interstate and foreign commerce; customs collection districts, ports of entry, and ports of delivery; compensation of customhouse officials; regulations and appropriations regarding navigable waters and works affecting them, such as bridges, locks, dams, tunnels, pipes, and cribs; obstructions to navigation, such as sunken vessels; lighthouses and other aids to navigation; interoceanic canals; ocean cables; lifesaving stations; public health and the prevention of infectious diseases; purity of food and drugs; regulations regarding the exportation of livestock and foodstuffs; transportation of livestock; and the regulation of railroads. Besides the Lifesaving Service, the committee exercised jurisdiction over matters relating to such Federal agencies as the Revenue-Cutter Service; the Marine Hospital Service; and the Interstate Commerce Commission. In 1892, the Committee on Commerce became part of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

## Committees

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### Committee Papers 1863-1865

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Commerce include an amendment of laws in regard to the administering of oaths by U. S. consuls abroad (38A-E4.1); customhouse statistics of Portland, Maine, for the calendar year 1863 (38A-E4.2); modification of the Steamboat Act of Aug. 30, 1852 (38A-E4.3); and various subjects (38A-E4.4).

#### **Arrangement note**

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.

### Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1863-1865

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and documents referred to the Committee on Claims include claims (38A-G2.1).

#### **Arrangement note**

The claims are arranged alphabetically by petitioner.

### Committee on the District of Columbia 1863-1865

#### **Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on the District of Columbia was established on January 27, 1808. The committee's duty was to consider all petitions and memorials relating to the affairs of the District of Columbia referred to them by the House. Jurisdiction consisted of various municipal concerns of the District of Columbia including those involving streets, schools and teachers, railroads, police and fire

## Committees

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departments, claims against the District Government, insurance, taxes, health and safety, liquor sales, incorporation of organizations and societies, and other matters that were the normal concerns of city and State governments. Since its creation the committee has shared jurisdiction on District concerns with other committees, and in particular with the Committees on Education and Labor, Interior, Banking and Currency, Judiciary, and Public Works. The committee was known as the Committee on the District of Columbia from 1801-1995. The committee was split and absorbed by subcommittees of the Committee on Appropriations and by the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight.

### Controlled Access Headings

#### Corporate Name(s)

- Alexandria Canal Company.
- Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb (Washington, D.C.).

#### Personal Name(s)

- Goode, William Osborne, 1798-1859

Committee Papers 1863-1865

#### Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the District of Columbia document the grounds of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb (38A-E5.1) and W. O. Goode's undated draft of a bill to enlarge the powers of the Alexandria Canal Co. (38A-E5.2). There is also a volume containing both docket entries and minutes (38A-E5.3); and a docket volume, 37th Congress, 1st session, to 38th Congress, 1st session (37A-E4.4).

#### Arrangement note

## Committees

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The subject files are arranged by subject and the dockets are arranged chronologically.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1863-1865

### **Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and documents referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia document various subjects (38A–G4.1).

### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Elections 1863-1865

### **Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Elections was established as the first standing committee of the U.S. House of Representatives to perform this function on April 13, 1789. The jurisdiction of the committee was to examine and report on the certificates of election and other election credentials, as well as election returns and proceedings for elections of House Members, and to contest elections of Members where these credentials and election proceedings were not deemed valid. The committee was known as the Committee on Elections from 1789 until 1895, when it was split into three separate election committees.

### **Controlled Access Headings**

#### **Personal Name(s)**

- Birch, James H., 1804-1878
- Creswell, John A. J. (John Angel James), 1828-1891

## Committees

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- Gallegos, José Manuel, 1815-1875
- Grinnell, Josiah Bushnell, 1821-1891
- King, Austin Augustus, 1802-1870
- Perea, Francisco, 1830-1913

### Committee Papers 1863-1865

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Elections document the contested election cases of James H. Birch v. Austin A. King, Missouri (38A–E6.1); J. V. Crisfield v. John A. J. Creswell, Maryland (38A–E6.2); Jose M. Gallegos v. Francisco Perea, Territory of New Mexico (38A–E6.3); and H. M. Martin v. J. B. Grinnell, Iowa (38A–E6.4). There is also a volume of minutes, 34th Congress, 1st session, to 39th Congress, 2d session (34A–D6.9).

#### **Arrangement note**

The contested elections are arranged by subject, and the minutes are arranged chronologically.

### Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1863-1865

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and documents referred to the Committee on Elections document various subjects (38A–G5.1).

#### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

### Committee on Expenditures in the War Department 1863-1865

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### Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1863-1865

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and documents referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department document improvident expenditures and mismanagement in the War Department (38A–G6.1).

#### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

### Committee on Foreign Affairs 1863-1865

#### **Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Foreign Affairs gained status as a standing committee of the House of Representatives in 1822, however, its antecedents date as far back as 1775 when the Continental Congress established a committee to correspond with friends abroad. The jurisdiction of the committee includes relations of the United States with foreign nations generally; acquisition of land and buildings for embassies and legations in foreign countries; establishment of boundary lines between the United States and foreign nations; export controls, including nonproliferation of nuclear technology and nuclear hardware; foreign loans; international commodity agreements (other than those involving sugar), including all agreements for cooperation in the export of nuclear technology and nuclear hardware; international conferences and congresses; international education; intervention abroad and declarations of war; diplomatic service; measures to foster commercial intercourse with foreign nations and to safeguard American business interests abroad; international economic policy; neutrality; protection of American citizens abroad and expatriation; the American National Red Cross; trading with the enemy; and United Nations organizations. The committee has oversight over the U.S. Department of State.

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### Committee Papers 1863-1865

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Foreign Affairs document Anglo-American friction along the Canadian Border (38A–E7.1); diplomatic and consular pay (38A–E7.2); the Italian consul at New York, and better execution of U.S. commercial treaties (38A–E7.3). There is also a volume of minutes, 37th Congress, 2d session, to 38th Congress, 2d session (37A–36.9); and a docket volume, 37th Congress, 1st session, to 38th Congress, 2d session (37A–E6.10).

#### **Arrangement note**

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.

### Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1863-1865

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and documents referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs document claims (38A–G7.1); French spoliation (38A–G7.2); and various subjects (38A–G7.3).

#### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

### Committee on Indian Affairs 1863-1865

#### **Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Indian Affairs was established on December 17, 1821, with jurisdiction over subjects pertaining to Native Americans. Select committees to consider matters of Native Americans

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existed for several years before the creation of the standing committee. Among the matters referred to the committee were subjects relating to the care, education, and management of Native Americans and of their lands; the adjudication and payment of Indian depredation claims; bonds and stocks that had been part of Indian trust funds; adjudication of claims of Indians against the United States; the use and management of Native American funds; and the business and government of the Native American tribes. From 1885 until 1920, the committee exercised jurisdiction over appropriations relating to Native Americans. The Committee on Indian Affairs was abolished under the provisions of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946. Its jurisdiction and responsibilities were transferred to the Committee on Public Lands.

### **Controlled Access Headings**

#### **Personal Name(s)**

- Pope, John, 1822-1892
- Schoolcraft, Henry Rowe, 1793-1864

Committee Papers 1863-1865

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Indian Affairs document the completion of Henry R. Schoolcraft's Indian history (38A-E8.1); Maj. Gen. John Pope's views, Feb. 6, 1864, about Indian policy in the Department of the Northwest (38A-E8.2); Indian affairs in the Territories of Montana (38A-E8.3), New Mexico (38A-E8.4), and Utah (38A-E8.5); tribal concerns of the Apaches (38A-E8.6), Cherokees (38A-E8.7), Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatomis (38A-E8.8), Kansas (38A-E8.9), and Shawnees (38A-E8.10).

#### **Arrangement note**

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.



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### Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1863-1865

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and documents referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs document various subjects (38A–G8.1).

#### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

### Committee on Invalid Pensions 1863-1865

#### **Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Invalid Pensions was created on January 10, 1831, with jurisdiction over matters relating to pensions for disabled veterans. Originally, the jurisdiction of the committee included pensions from the War of 1812. The committee had become so overburdened with pensions from the Civil War, that on March 26, 1867, jurisdiction for pensions from the War of 1812 was transferred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions. Subsequently, jurisdiction of the Committee on Invalid Pensions included only matters relating to pensions of the Civil War, with the committee reporting general and special bills authorizing payments of pensions and bills for relief of soldiers of that war.

### Committee Papers 1863-1865

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Invalid Pensions include claims (38A–E9.1), arranged alphabetically; and a docket volume (38A–E9.2). Also included is a volume of

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minutes, 36th Congress, 1st session, to 45th Congress, 3d session (36A–D12.2); and a docket volume, 37th Congress, 1st session, to 38th Congress, 1st session (37A–E8.2).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1863-1865

### Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and documents referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions include claims (38A–G9.1).

### Arrangement note

The claims are arranged alphabetically by petitioner.

Committee on the Judiciary 1863-1865

### Biographical/Historical note

The standing Committee on the Judiciary was established on June 3, 1813, to take into consideration matters touching judicial proceedings. In 1880 the rule defining its jurisdiction was revised to read "judicial proceedings, civil and criminal law," and this remained the formal definition of the jurisdiction of the committee until the reorganization of Congress in 1946. The committee's jurisdiction includes judiciary and judicial proceedings, civil and criminal; administrative practice and procedure; apportionment of Representatives; bankruptcy, mutiny, espionage, and counterfeiting; civil liberties; constitutional amendments; criminal law enforcement; Federal courts and judges, and local courts in the Territories and possessions; immigration policy and nonborder enforcement; interstate compacts generally; claims against the United States; meetings of Congress; attendance of Members, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner; and their acceptance of incompatible offices; National penitentiaries; patents, the Patent and Trademark Office, copyrights, and trademarks; Presidential succession; protection of trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies; revision and codification of the Statutes of the United States; state and territorial boundary lines; and subversive activities affecting the internal security of the United

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States. The committee has oversight over the U.S. Department of Justice and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security.

### Controlled Access Headings

#### Personal Name(s)

- Dana, Richard Henry, 1815-1882

Committee Papers 1863-1865

#### Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Judiciary document court terms at Cairo, Illinois (38A-E10.1); Federal courthouse at Boston, Massachusetts (38A-E10.2); date of approval in Mar. 1863, of an act for the collection of abandoned property (38A-E10.3); and views of Richard H. Dana, Jr., on desirable modifications to the judiciary system (38A-E10.4). There are also a volume of minutes, 38th Congress, 1st session, to 40th Congress, 1st session (38A-E10.5); and a docket volume (38A-E10.6). For another volume of minutes, see 37th Congress, 1st session, to 38th Congress, 1st session (37A-E9.6); and finally, for another docket volume, see 37th Congress, 1st session, to the 38th Congress, 1st session (37A-E9.7).

#### Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1863-1865

#### Scope and Contents note

## Committees

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The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and documents referred to the Committee on the Judiciary document an amendment of the Constitution to abolish slavery (38A–G10.1); confiscation of the property of persons supporting the rebellion (38A–G10.2); Federal courts and judges (38A–G10.3); slavery (38A–G10.4); and various subjects (38A–G10.5).

### Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on the Library 1863-1865

### Biographical/Historical note

The standing Committee on the Library (1806-1946) was composed of the House members of the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress. Its jurisdiction included all legislation or matters touching on the Library of Congress; and statuary, pictures or works of art on the Capitol grounds. The records of the Joint Committee for recent Congresses have been in the custody of the Committee on House Administration.

### Controlled Access Headings

#### Personal Name(s)

- Stanley, John Mix, 1814-1872

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1863-1865

### Scope and Contents note

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The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and documents referred to the Committee on the Library document the United States employment of John Mix Stanley to paint a picture illustrative of Indian history (38A–G11.1).

### Committee on Manufactures 1863-1865

#### **Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Manufactures was established in 1819 as a result of the split of the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures (1795-1819). Jurisdiction of the committee includes matters relating to the manufacturing industries, but became inactive during the later years of its existence and was eliminated in 1911. The committee's functions were absorbed by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce (1892-1968).

### Committee Papers 1863-1865

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Manufactures include two pages of docket entries, Feb. 16–May 2, 1864, chiefly recording petitions favoring a tariff on foreign wool (38A–E11.1).

### Committee on Military Affairs 1863-1865

#### **Biographical/Historical note**

A succession of House select committees considered legislation on military affairs from 1811 until 1822, when the House established a standing Committee on Military Affairs. The jurisdiction of the committee included appropriation bills covering the military establishment, the public defense, and the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, New York. The committee reported the military appropriation bills until 1920, when that power was transferred to the Appropriations Committee. Jurisdiction of the committee also included the establishment and care of national cemeteries and battlefields; acquisition and conveyance of lands for military reservations and

## Committees

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improvements upon such grounds; disposition of war trophies and distribution of obsolete weapons and armament; conduct of joint operations of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps; and promotion of military aviation and Army aeronautics. The Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 abolished the Committee on Military Affairs and transferred its jurisdiction to the newly-created Armed Services Committee.

### Controlled Access Headings

#### Personal Name(s)

- Mahan, D. H. (Dennis Hart), 1802-1871

Committee Papers 1863-1865

#### Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Military Affairs document the ambulance bill (38A-E12.1); engineer and other specialized troops (38A-E12.2); military justice (38A-E12.3); opinions of Dennis H. Mahan, a member of the faculty of the U.S. Military Academy, on the desirability of competitive examinations for entrance there, and for promotion of commissioned officers (38A-E12.4); papers from various agencies disclaiming the bureaucratic harboring of rebel sympathizers (38A-E12.5); pay and personnel of the Army (38A-E12.6); and various subjects (38A-E12.7). There is also a volume of minutes (38A-E12.8) and a docket volume (38A-E12.9).

#### Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1863-1865

## Committees

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### Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and documents referred to the Committee on Military Affairs document the ambulance and hospital corps (38A–G12.1); Gen. Robert Anderson’s retirement (38A–G12.2); bounties (38A–G12.3); chaplains (38A–G12.4); claims (38A–G12.5); colored troops (38A–G12.6); conscript law (38A–G12.7); construction of the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad (38A–G12.8); exchange and release of Union prisoners taken by Confederate forces (38A–G12.9); exemption of ministers of the gospel from military service (38A–G12.10); increase in the pay of officers and men in the Union Army (38A–G12.11); treatment of Confederate prisoners by Union forces (38A–G12.12); and various subjects (38A–G12.13).

### Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

## Committee on Naval Affairs 1863-1865

### Biographical/Historical note

In 1822, the standing Committee on Naval Affairs was created. The jurisdiction of the committee included consideration of all matters which concerned the naval establishment, the increase or reduction of commissioned officers and enlisted men, and their pay and allowances and the increase of ships or vessels of all classes of the Navy. Other subjects under the committee's expanded jurisdiction pertained to naval and marine aeronautics; the construction of aircraft carriers for the Navy; the acquisition of sites for naval facilities; the establishment, construction, improvement, and maintenance of such facilities; the authorization of special decorations, orders, medals, and other insignia for naval personnel; the acceptance of offices and emoluments from foreign governments; claims of personnel and civilian employees of the Navy; and legislation relating to the Coast Guard, the Marine Corps, the Marine Band, the Fleet Marine Corps Reserve, the Naval Observatory, and the Coast and Geodetic Survey. The committee was abolished under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 and its jurisdiction transferred to the Armed Services Committee.

**Committees**

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**Committee Papers 1863-1865****Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Naval Affairs document the channel marking in 1864, by the East Florida Expedition, in the region of the St. Johns River (38A-E13.1); contractors for constructing ironclads and river or harbor batteries (38A-E13.2); cost of confinement of civilian detainees (38A-13.3); invitations extended to the committee (38A-E13.4); marine engines (38A-E13.5); Medical Department of the Navy (38A-E13.6); Navy commissions for civilian professors of the Naval Academy (38A-E13.7); navy yards and depots (38A-E13.8); pensions and retirement (38A-E13.9); personnel (38A-E13.10); recruiting frauds and problems (38A-E13.11); steam power experimentation and performance (38A-E13.12); and the treaty of 1817 in respect to naval forces upon the Great Lakes (38A-E13.13).

**Arrangement note**

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.

**Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1863-1865****Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and documents referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs include claims (38A-G13.1); complaints of naval officers against the Naval Advisory Board (38A-G13.2); increase of the number of officers in the Navy in the grades of commander and captain (38A-G13.3); increase in the pay of employees of navy yards (38A-G13.4); increase in the pay of paymasters of the Navy (38A-G13.5); increase in the pay of the Corps of Professors of Mathematics in the Navy (38A-G13.6); status of volunteer officers in the Navy (38A-G13.7); and various subjects (38A-G13.8).

**Arrangement note**



## Committees

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The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

### Committee on Patents 1863-1865

#### **Biographical/Historical note**

The standing Committee on Patents was established in 1837. Jurisdiction of the committee included patent, copyright, and trademark laws and revision of such laws; the jurisdiction of courts in patent cases; the counterfeiting of trademarks; and the Patent Office and its affairs. Private legislation, usually initiated in response to petition, was an important part of the work of the committee, especially between 1840 and 1890. Relief was sought by inventors for whom protection was not provided in the existing patent law (such as aliens and government employees) and by patentees who requested extensions on patents because they had not profited sufficiently during the period provided by the original patent. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the Judiciary Committee absorbed the jurisdiction of the Committee on Patents.

#### **Controlled Access Headings**

#### **Personal Name(s)**

- Goodyear, Charles, 1800-1860

### Committee Papers 1863-1865

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Patents include an extension of the Goodyear india rubber patent (38A-E14.1); the Milton Finkle patent for a wire device (33A-E14.2); and the Russell D. Bartlett patent for an improvement in lathes for turning hoe handles (38A-E14.3); and a docket volume, (38A-E14.4).

## Committees

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### **Arrangement note**

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1863-1865

### **Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and documents referred to the Committee on Patents include the extension of Charles Goodyear's patent for the vulcanization of rubber (38A-G14.1); extension of George Page's patent for a portable sawmill (38A-G14.2); extension of J. P. Sherwood's patent for improvements on door locks (3EA-G14.3); and various subjects (38A-G14.4).

### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads 1863-1865

### **Biographical/Historical note**

A Select Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads was established in 1806 and made a standing committee in 1808. The jurisdiction of the committee extended to all proposed legislation relating to the carrying of the mails, both foreign and domestic. It included the determination of the location, construction, and maintenance of post offices and post roads; the acquisition, lease, or transfer of realty or facilities for postal purposes; and certain aspects of the employment and management of postal employees, such as the pay and leave of letter carriers, and the settlement of claims brought by employees or contractors. Also included was the regulation of the Postal Service, including postal rates, the franking privilege, and the printing of stamped envelopes. At various times, the Railway Mail Service, ocean mail service, pneumatic tube service, postal savings banks, postal telegraphy, the Air Mail Service, and Rural Free Delivery were included in its jurisdiction. As

## Committees

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part of its responsibility, the committee investigated the management of postal facilities, contracts for carrying the mail, and other subjects such as the forgery of postal money orders. In 1885 the jurisdiction of the committee was expanded to include appropriation authority and prepared Post Office appropriations bills from that time until 1920 when the authority was revoked under a rule change. The committee functioned until 1946 when its jurisdiction was included in that of the new Committee on Post Office and Civil Service.

### Committee Papers 1863-1865

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads include an amendment of an act of Mar. 3, 1863, covering the franking of mail addressed to executive departments (38A-E5.1); interchange of mails between the United States and Canada (38A-E15.2); the Overland Mail, especially from Atchison, Kansas, to Salt Lake City, Utah (38A-E15.3); and various subjects (38A-E15.4).

#### **Arrangement note**

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.

### Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1863-1865

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and documents referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads include the abolition of the franking privilege (38A-G15.1); claims (38A-G15.2); establishment of postal routes in Illinois (38A-G13.3), Indiana (38A-G15.4), Iowa (38A-G15.5), Kentucky (38A-G15.6), Maryland (38A-G15.7), Massachusetts (38A-G15.8), Michigan (38A-G15.9), Minnesota (38A-G15.10), New York (35A-G15.11), Ohio (38A-G15.12), Pennsylvania (38A-G15.13), and Wisconsin (38A-G15.14); increase in the compensation of mail contractors and letter carriers (38A-G15.15); repeal of the

## Committees

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4th section of the “Act to provide for carrying the mails from the United States to foreign ports, and for other purposes,” approved Mar. 25, 1864 (38A–G15.16); and various subjects (38A–G15.17).

### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

### Committee on Printing 1863-1865

### **Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Printing was established in 1846 and its jurisdiction included all proposed legislation or orders involving printing. In practice this included the general supervision of the printing, management, and policies of the Government Printing Office (GPO). Jurisdiction also occasionally included the pay of its employees; the letting of contracts; procurement of suitable paper; control of the arrangement, style, bulk, and indexing of the "Congressional Record"; and supervision of the printing of the "Congressional Directory." The committee reported bills and resolutions regarding the printing, binding, and distribution of public documents, including the annual reports of executive agencies, bureaus, and commissions; messages of the President; special scientific studies and reports; public health reports and statements; historical documentary publications such as the “Territorial Papers of the United States”; and hearings of congressional committees. The Committee on Printing acted as a standing committee of the House until 1947 when it was incorporated into the House Administration Committee.

### **Controlled Access Headings**

### **Personal Name(s)**

- Lanman, Charles, 1819-1895

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### Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1863-1865

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and documents referred to the Committee on Printing document the printing of Charles Lanman's "Dictionary of Congress" for the use of the House (38A–G16.1).

#### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

### Committee on Private Land Claims 1863-1865

#### **Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Private Land Claims was established on April 29, 1816. The committee reported general as well as special legislation relating to the settlement of individual claims to public lands. It has reported bills to establish a land court to provide for the judicial investigation and settlement of private land claims in certain states and territories. The committee was abolished in 1911 along with several other committees that had suffered from diminished legislative activity. Jurisdiction was later transferred to the Judiciary Committee.

### Committee Papers 1863-1865

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Private Land Claims include a docket volume, 37th Congress, 2d session, to 38th Congress, 2d session (37A–E13.2).

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Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1863-1865

### **Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and documents referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims document various subjects (38A–G17.1).

### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds 1863-1865

### **Biographical/Historical note**

The standing Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds was established in 1837, replacing the Select Committee on Public Buildings which was created in 1819. The committee's jurisdiction included the construction throughout the country of public buildings, documenting customs houses, post offices, and federal court houses; the erection of monuments and memorials; the purchase of property for public use; improvements to public property; and compensation for workers erecting public buildings. During the early years of the committee, much of the legislation reported had to do with constructing and improving public buildings in Washington, D.C., and commissioning artists to create art work for those buildings. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds became part of the Committee on Public Works.

Committee Papers 1863-1865

### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds document construction and improvement projects (38A–E17.1); membership of the committee (38A–E17.2); occupancy

## Committees

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of the Winder Building, and leasing of office space (38A–E17.3); salaries and personnel (38A–E17.4); Silas Seymour, chief engineer and general superintendent of the Washington Aqueduct, and other persons accused of misconduct (38A–E17.5).

### **Arrangement note**

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1863-1865

### **Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and documents referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds include a grant of land to the Guardian Society of the District of Columbia for the construction of a House of Industry and a Widows' and Orphans' Home (38A–G18.1).

### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Public Expenditures 1863-1865

Committee Papers 1863-1865

### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Public Expenditures include correspondence and papers about the New York Customhouse investigation (38A–E8.1); and docket volumes, 37th Congress, 1st session, to 41st Congress, 1st session (37A–E15.1).

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### Committee on Public Lands 1863-1865

#### **Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Public Lands was established in 1805 and given jurisdiction over matters relating to the lands of the United States. Jurisdiction of the committee included the sale and settlement of public lands, land claims, minerals and waters on public lands, irrigation, forest reserves and game living in them, national parks, conservation, land grants, foreign ownership of land, and administration of the lands of the public domain. The establishment of a land court and to provide for the judicial investigation and settlement of private land claims in certain states and territories was also part of the committee's jurisdiction. Under the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, the committees on Indian Affairs; Territories, Mines and Mining; Irrigation and Reclamation; and Insular Affairs were abolished and their jurisdictions were combined with those of the Committee on Public Lands. On February 2, 1951, the name of the committee was changed to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs to more accurately reflect the full scope of its jurisdiction.

### Committee Papers 1863-1865

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Public Lands include California land claims and concessions (38A-E19.1); compensation of A. R. Parker for cartography for the committee (38A-E19.2); confiscation and sale of lands abandoned by secessionists in Northern Texas (38A-E19.3); establishment of land offices and districts (38A-E19.4); establishment of a Mining Department (38A-E19.5); La Nana and Las Ormigas grants in Louisiana (38A-E19.6); land grants for educational purposes (38A-E19.7); mineral lands (38A-E19.8); provision of homesteads for military service (38A-E19.9); quieting of land titles along the Georgia-Florida boundary (38A-E19.10); railroads (38A-E19.11); relief of Eugene L. Guthrie, a Michigan homesteader (38A-E19.12); relief of purchasers and locators of swamp and overflow lands (38A-E19.13); renting of the main Farallon Island, off the California coast, to halt a local "Egg War" (38A-E19.14); rivers and canals (38A-E19.15); and the setting aside of an Apache Indian reservation at Bosque Rodondo, New Mex. (38A-E19.16). There is also a docket volume (38A-



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E19.17); and a volume of minutes, 34th Congress, 1st session, to 38th Congress, 2d session (34A–D18.5).

### **Arrangement note**

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1863-1865

### **Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and documents referred to the Committee on Public Lands include a grant of land in aid of the construction of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Co. (38A–G19.1); grant of land to the State of Minnesota to aid in the construction of railroads (38A–G19.2); grant of public land to aid the construction of railroads in Wisconsin (38A–G19.3); issue of patents to purchasers of Stockbridge lands in Calumet County, Wisconsin (38A–G19.4); land claims in California (38A–G19.5); sale of mineral lands in Rocky Mountain country, and the grant of Government aid in the construction of the Northern and Central Pacific Railroads (38A–G19.6).; survey and sale of public land in Wisconsin (38A–G19.7); title to swamplands in Iowa (38A–G19.8); and various subjects (38A–G19.9).

### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Revolutionary Claims 1863-1865

### **Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Revolutionary Claims was created in 1825 to handle part of the jurisdiction of the Pensions and Revolutionary War Claims Committee (1813-1825) which had been abolished. The committee had jurisdiction over all such petitions and matters on claims or demands originating in

## Committees

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the Revolutionary War or arising therefrom, as shall be presented, or shall or may come in question and be referred to them by the House; and to report their opinion thereupon, together with such propositions for relief as to them shall seem expedient. The jurisdiction of the committee remained unchanged until the committee was abolished in 1873 and the jurisdiction assigned to the Committee on War Claims.

### Committee Papers 1863-1865

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The committee papers of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims include claims (38A–E20.1), arranged alphabetically. There is also a volume containing docket entries and minutes, 37th Congress, 1st session, to 38th Congress, 2d session (37A–E17.2).

### Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1863-1865

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and documents referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims document various subjects (38A–G20.1).

#### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

### Committee on Revolutionary Pensions 1863-1865

#### **Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Revolutionary Pensions was created in 1831 to administer the part of the jurisdiction of the defunct Committee on Military Pensions (1825-1831) that included all matters

## Committees

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respecting pensions for services in the Revolutionary War, other than invalid pensions. In 1867, in order to reduce the workload of the Invalid Pensions Committee, the committee's jurisdiction was expanded to include the pension matters of soldiers who fought in the War of 1812. The committee was abolished in 1880 and jurisdiction was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

### Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1863-1865

#### **Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and documents referred to the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions document various subjects (38A–G21.1).

#### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

### Committee on Roads and Canals 1863-1865

#### **Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on Roads and Canals originated as a Select Committee on Roads and Canals in 1815. In 1831, the House established it as a standing committee. Jurisdiction of the committee included legislation on the survey, construction, and improvement of canals within the United States, as well as a canal across the Isthmus of Panama. The committee's jurisdiction also included improvements in river navigation, construction of bridges over rivers, maintenance of breakwaters and harbors associated with water routes, and the subscription of the United States to capital stock in canal companies. The committee reported proposals for the construction of roads, such as the Cumberland Road and a Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike, and methods of financing them, primarily through land-grants. The committee also reported legislation to aid the construction of railroads including the granting of charters to railroad companies. In 1869 the House approved a motion to change the name of the committee to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

**Committees**

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**Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1863-1865****Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and documents referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals document the construction of a canal around Niagara Falls (38A-G22.1); construction of roads in the western part of the country (38A-G22.2); construction of the St. Lawrence River Waterway Canal (38A-G22.3); establishment of a through railway line from New York to Washington (38A-G22.4); grant of lands to aid in the construction of the Southern Minnesota Railroad (38A-G22.5); and various subjects (38A-G22.6).

**Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

**Committee on the Territories 1863-1865****Biographical/Historical note**

The Committee on the Territories was established in 1825 to examine the legislative, civil, and criminal proceedings of the territories, and to devise and report to the House opinions necessary to secure the rights and privileges of residents and non-residents. The committee also reported legislation concerning the structure, status, and power of the territorial governments; statehood; powers of municipalities; boundary disputes; and on matters relating to public lands and homesteading, railroads, public works, public buildings, highways, taxation, bond issues, education, Indians, prohibition, and wildlife. The jurisdiction of the committee was later absorbed by the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

**Committee Papers 1863-1865**

## Committees

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### Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on the Territories include a pamphlet, "Laws of the Territory of New Mexico With the Joint Resolutions Passed by the Legislative Assembly at the Session of 1863–64," Theodore S. Greiner, translator, printed at Albuquerque, 1864 (38A–E21.1); a proposed bill for the relief of the citizens of Great Salt Lake City, Territory of Utah (38A–E21.2); and committee minutes, 36th Congress, 1st session, to 43d Congress, 1st session (35A–D21.8).

Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1863-1865

### Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and documents referred to the Committee on the Territories document the construction of a capitol building and prison in Dakota Territory (38A–G23.1); construction of roads in the western territory (38A–G23.2); and salary increases for judges of the Supreme Court of Colorado Territory (38A–G23.3).

### Arrangement note

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

Committee on Ways and Means 1863-1865

### Biographical/Historical note

The Committee on Ways and Means is the oldest standing committee in Congress. In 1795 another Select Committee on Ways and Means was formed, and was regularly reappointed in each session until it was defined as a standing committee in 1802. The jurisdiction of the committee includes customs revenue, collection districts, and ports of entry and delivery; reciprocal trade agreements; revenue measures generally; revenue measures relating to insular possessions; bonded debt of the United States, subject to the last sentence of clause 4(f); deposit of public monies; transportation of

## Committees

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dutiable goods; tax exempt foundations and charitable trusts; and national social security (except health care and facilities programs that are supported from general revenues as opposed to payroll deductions and except work incentive programs).

### Committee Papers 1863-1865

#### Scope and Contents note

The committee papers of the Committee on Ways and Means document appointments to membership on various House committees (38A-E22.1); attested copies of House resolutions (38A-E22.2); claims (38A-E22.3); commodity tariff or other commodity taxation (38A-E22.4); education (38A-E22.5); Government personnel (38A-E22.6); papers from or about an Academy of National Sciences (38A-E22.7), the Attorney General's Office (38A-E22.8), the Commissioner of Public Buildings (38A-E22.9), and the Government Printing Office (38A-E22.10); papers from or about the executive departments: Agriculture (38A-E22.11), Interior (38A-E22.12), Navy (38A-E22.13), Post Office (38A-E22.14), State (38A-E22.15), Treasury (38A-E22.16), and Year (38A-E22.17); and papers about tariff policy (38A-E22.18), taxation policy (38A-E22.19), and various subjects (38A-38A-E22.20). There is also a docket volume (38A-E22.21).

#### Arrangement note

The records are arranged chronologically within each group, except that 38A-E22.2, 38A-E22.3, 38A-E22.4, and 38A-E22.19, which are arranged alphabetically.

### Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Referred to Committees 1863-1865

#### Scope and Contents note

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and documents referred to the Committee on Ways and Means include an amendment of the internal revenue law (38A-G24.1); claims (38A-G24.2); duties on paper and the materials used in the manufacture of paper (38A-

## Committees

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G24.3); enactment of a tax on dogs (38A– G24.4); improvement of rivers and harbors (38A– G24.5); increase in the duty on wool (38A–G24.6); increase in the pay of assistant assessors of internal revenue (38A–G24.7); increase in the pay of employees of various departments of the Government (38A–G24.8); location of branch mint at Portland, Oregon (38A–G24.9); national banks and banks chartered by the States (33A–G24.10); national income tax (38A–G24.11); repeal of the discriminatory duties on steel rails, axles, and tires (38A–G24.12); repeal of the tax on the gross receipts of ships and vessels (38A.G24.13); taxation of distilled spirits (38A– G24.14); taxation of cigars and tobacco (38A–G24.15); taxes on mineral waters (38A–G24.16); and various subjects (38A–G24.17).

### **Arrangement note**

The subjects are arranged chronologically within each group, unless otherwise indicated.

### Select Committees 1863-1865

Select Committee Appointed to Investigate Certain Charges Against the Commissioner of Patents (38A–E23.1) 1863-1865

Select Committee on Emancipation (38A-E23.2) (38A-G25.1) 1863-1865

### **Biographical/Historical note**

On December 14, 1863, another Select Committee on Emancipation was appointed during the 38th Congress to consider issues relating to emancipation.

### **Scope and Contents note**

The records of the Select Committee on Emancipation include committee minutes, notes, a copy of a bill to establish a Bureau of Emancipation, and various petitions and memorials are among the records of this committee (38A-E23.2, 38A-G25.1).

**Committees**

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Select Committee on Immigration (38A-E23.3) 1863-1865

**Biographical/Historical note**

The Select Committee on Immigration was created in response to a section of President Lincoln's annual message of 1863 concerning encouragement of European immigration (38A-E23.3).

Select Committee on the Northeastern Defenses (38A-E23.4) 1863-1865

Select Committee on a Railroad From New York to Washington (38A-E23.5) 1863-1865

Select Committee on the Rebellious States (38A-E23.6) 1863-1865

Select Committee on the Establishment of a National Armory in the West (38A-G25.2) 1863-1865

**Biographical/Historical note**

The Select Committee on the Establishment of a National Armory in the West was responsible for looking for a location west of the Allegheny mountains. Among the localities touted for the armory were Chicago and Rock Island, Illinois; Toledo and Cincinnati, Ohio; and Pittsburgh, Johnstown, and Danville, Pennsylvania (38A-G25.2).

Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad (38A-G25.4) 1863-1865

Select Committee on the Railroad From New York to Washington (38A-G25.5) 1863-1865



**Committee Reports**

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**Select Committee on the Revellious States (38A-G25.6) 1863-1865****Committee Reports 1863-1865 5.0 Linear feet****Scope and Contents note**

The committee reports document the 1st session (38A–D1) and 2d session (38A–D2) of the 38th Congress.

**Arrangement note**

The records are arranged numerically within each group.

**Originals of Printed House Documents 1863-1865 18.0 Linear feet (60 volumes)****Scope and Contents note**

The original printed House documents include original executive documents, 1st session (38A–F1) and 2d session (38A–F2), arranged by agency of origin, thereunder numerically. Also included are original miscellaneous documents, 1st session (38A–F3) and 2d session (38A–F4) arranged numerically.

**Petitions and Memorials, Resolutions of State Legislatures, and Related Documents Which Were Tabled 1863-1865 2.0 Linear feet****Scope and Contents note**

The petitions and memorials, resolutions of state legislatures, and related documents which were tabled are grouped by subject as follows: amendment of the conscription law (38A–H1.1); amendment of the Constitution of the United States to abolish slavery (38A–H1.2); bounties (38A–H1.3); claims for losses sustained by beef contractors and sutlers at the hands of Confederate troops (38A–H1.4); claims of property holders for supplies appropriated, and for office space leased, by military authorities of

**Election Records**

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the United States (38A–H1.5); establishment of a uniform ambulance and hospital corps for the Army (38A–H1.6); exemption of ministers and aliens from military service (38A–H1.7); extension of patents held by Joseph Nock and Sarah Mather (38A–H1.8); improvement of rivers and harbors (38A–H1.9); increase in the pay of judges, criers, and bailiffs of Federal courts, and the appointment of a shorthand reporter for the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia (38A–H1.10); increase in the pay of soldiers and sailors (38A–H1.11); pensions (38A–H1.12); the placing of colored soldiers on the same footing as white soldiers as regards pay and allowances (38A–H1.13); ships and shipbuilding (38A–H1.14); and various subjects (38A–H1.15).

**Arrangement note**

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.

**Election Records 1863-1865 0.26 Linear feet****Scope and Contents note**

The election records include credentials of Representatives (38A–K1).

**Arrangement note**

The records are arranged alphabetically by State.

**Other Records 1863-1865 0.41 Linear feet****Scope and Contents note**

Other records include two volumes of roll calls (38A–K1) and various papers (38A–K2).

**Arrangement note**

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.

## Records of Impeachment Proceedings

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### Records of Impeachment Proceedings 1863-1865 0.16 Linear feet

#### Impeachment of Andrew G. Miller 1863-1865

##### Scope and Contents note

The papers pertain to the impeachment proceedings against Andrew J. Miller, Judge of the U.S. District Court for the District of Wisconsin (38B–A1).

##### Controlled Access Headings

##### Personal Name(s)

- Miller, Andrew G. (Andrew Galbraith), 1801-1874

### Records of the Office of the Clerk 1863-1865

#### Record Books 1863-1865 1.0 Linear feet (9 volumes)

##### Scope and Contents note

The record books include a bill book of House and Senate bills and resolutions together with an index (38C–A1); register of bills and joint resolutions passed (38C–A2); petition book (38C–A3); record of orders of the day (38C–A4); and four account books, 38th Congress, to 41st Congress, 1st session (38C–A5). For membership of standing and select committees and a register of resolutions, see 32d Congress, 1st session, to 38th Congress, 2d session (32C–A9); a Union Calendar, 37th Congress, 2d session, to 38th Congress, 2d session (37C–A5); and three account books containing expenditures of the Clerk's Office, 37th Congress, 1st session, to 40th Congress, 3d session (37C–A6).

**Other Records**

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**Other Records 1863-1865 0.083 Linear feet****Scope and Contents note**

Other records include receipts for records withdrawn (38C–B1); and a letter book of the Clerk with outgoing correspondence, 33d Congress, 1st session, to 38th Congress, 1st session (33C–C1).

**Arrangement note**

The records are arranged chronologically within each group.